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# Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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[a1342]

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\$10.50 Per Case.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
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SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,  
General Managers  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a142]

NOTICE.

GEORGE FENWICK & CO., LTD., Engineers,  
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR  
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAII  
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marins  
Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000  
square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company,  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [a33]

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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
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37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 29th July, 1905. [a61]

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SURGEON DENTIST.  
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

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ELEY'S, SCHULTZEE'S, AMBERITE  
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CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,  
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in  
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AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [a100]

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GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,  
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GRANITE and MARBLE for EXPORT.  
Dealers in  
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Prices & Estimates on Application.  
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [a162]

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Ship only the Finest Quality  
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Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [a221]

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PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
WE CHAMBER 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSSSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [a52]

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FOR TWO WEEKS MORE ONLY,  
BARGAINS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS  
IN  
CENTRE CARPETS RUGS, MATS, CURTAINS,  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BEDSTEADS AND  
MATTRESSES.

GLASSWARE, CHINAWARE, AND HARDWARE.  
PIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS FOR MEN  
IN  
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HATS, BOOTS, &c.

BARGAINS FOR LADIES.  
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HATS AND COSTUMES.

A GENUINE OPPORTUNITY.  
20 PER CENT. (FOR CASH ONLY).

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [a36]

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POMMERY & GRENO, Sec, extra Sec and Nature, in Magnums,  
bottles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottles.  
BOLLINGER, Extra Quality, Extra Dry, vin. 1898, in Magnums,  
bottles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottles.  
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POL ROGER, vin. 1898, in bottles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottles.  
Lanson PERE ET FILS, vin. 1900, in bottles,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottles and  $\frac{1}{4}$  bottles.  
IREOY CARTE D'OR, vin. 1898, in bottles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottles.  
PAUL DOMMIER & CO. GOLD MARQUE, in bottles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottles.

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

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FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY, AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

ALL CLUB AND HOTEL BARS KEEP IT.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

AND

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

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A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a293]

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HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

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131 Bedrooms.

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Room.

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Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES,  
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KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted, Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1729]

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Excellent Cuisine and Wine.

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Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

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Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a45]

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THESE premises, formerly known as the

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Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the

Cuisine a specialty.

Apply to THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a94]

BOA VISTA

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA), MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European

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All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of

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Comfortable accommodation for travellers

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FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND  
HOUSEHOLD.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-  
acts all effects of perspiration, and is a  
refreshing and invigorating to the system  
as a Turkish Bath.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
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Only communications relating to the news columns  
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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-  
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,  
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all letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.

An unaccompanied communication or one that has  
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18TH, 1905.

It has long been foreseen that the drift of events in the Far East indicated a rapprochement between China and Japan for the purposes of mutual protection. The direction in which this would take practical effect has naturally been considered to be in respect to Manchuria which is the most easily assailable part of China by her standing opponent, Russia, and which it was undoubtedly the design of that country to seize, had she not been prevented by the course of the war. The idea, which seemed to be dominant in the Russian mind was that, come what might from the war, there would be an opportunity of establishing herself in Manchuria in a manner in which she had not been able to do so before. If she succeeded in overthrowing the Japanese opposition, the way would of course be open to her to do what she liked as regards China, as there was little fear of European opposition, and the Chinese themselves were too weak to oppose her encroachments. The domination of Russia in Manchuria and possibly also in Mongolia was thus frankly admitted to be one of the stakes for which that country was willing to rush into war. This was obvious enough to most diplomats and, indeed, did not require any great diplomatic talent to surmise. It was in view of this that the United States, with great foresight, contrived on the eve of the war to conclude a treaty with China declaring Mukden to be open to foreign trade, thus asserting in a practical manner the fact that China and not Russia was the governing Power in that territory. As a matter of fact there can be no question that this position is absolutely

correct. Indeed, it has not been denied by either Russia herself, who over and over again promised to withdraw her troops from that country. Russia, however, with the too far sighted diplomacy for which she is celebrated, conceived the idea that she might obtain her coveted advantage in Manchuria as well by defeat as by victory in the war with Japan; and let it be known that if the chances of war went against her, she would still be able to find some excuse for keeping forces in Manchuria, and thus in the end, make the war a means towards attaining the object which she had in view. Unfortunately for her chance of success in this direction she has given utterance a little too freely to this ingenious idea. From time to time it leaked out that such a design was contemplated, and though it appeared to most people somewhat problematical, it could not be looked upon as altogether outside the range of practical fulfilment. Had the progress of the Japanese armies been less decisive and rapid, and had it been possible to arrange for peace with Japan while her forces occupied a less advanced position, the scheme of retaining a large number of troops in Manchuria might have been carried out, and some pretext of a quarrel with China found which would form a ground for continued occupation of Manchuria. This, no doubt, accounts for the frequency with which Russia of late has accused the Chinese of breaches of neutrality, at times, indeed, in a way, which, taking the actual facts into consideration, was little short of grotesque. The declaration made that troops would be carried through Mongolia in order to meet Japanese strategic movements was of a piece with this line of policy; and there can be little doubt that the design of Russia was, to assume an attitude which might lead to hostility towards China should it suit her to push matters in that direction. It is, however, somewhat strange that it appears to have been overlooked by Russia how serious a declared breach between her and China might be, and that if she forced that country into joining with Japan one effect would be that the Chinese navy would at once be at the disposal of the latter country. Possibly, judging from the past, Russia did not attach much importance to the Chinese navy, but, from recent events, it is clear she might have discovered that she had made a great mistake in this as in originally underestimating the strength of Japan. The Japanese, with the foresight which they have so markedly displayed, and which seems to amount almost to inspiration, have thoroughly seized the situation in this respect. It now appears that they have undertaken to build a number of warships for China and, in fact, it is stated they intend to practically create a new Chinese navy. What this may mean in the future is obvious. From what we know of the Chinese they are not a people likely by themselves to do great things with a navy. All our experience of them shows that they lack the courage and *esprit de corps* necessary for successful naval operations; but, even in this respect it would be a mistake to assume that this failing would be as apparent as past history would lead us to assume if the Chinese happened to act in conjunction with the Japanese, as would be likely to be the case if their navy were called into active service. What seems to be foreshadowed is an understanding between Japan and China to join forces to oppose any possibility of renewed Russian aggression upon either country. The most effective way to do this is manifestly for the two countries to possess between them such naval forces as is bound to make it impossible to break the communication between Japan and the Korean and Chinese ports, so that at any time Japan may continue able to send forward sufficient forces to withstand any renewed attempts at encroachment in any direction. Such will be the future bearing of the matter; but it is equally interesting as showing what might have taken place had Russia succeeded in dragging China into the war. Had she done so, she would at once have given the Japanese the benefit of the Chinese navy which, in such skilled hands, might have been no insignificant factor. This certainly will be the situation in the future, and this change will have to be taken into account not only by Russia but by other foreign nations. It is likely, indeed almost certain, that the Chinese and Japanese will in future join hands to prevent European encroachments; and Japan assists China, not only (as has long been the case in various directions) in regard to military organisation, but also in respect to her navy, it will clearly become very hazardous for any European nation to

enter upon an aggressive war with either country. No doubt the effect of this must be to give large predominance to Japanese influence and, of course, it might be open to question whether this will be beneficial so far as foreign nations are concerned.

On the whole, however, as matters stand, such a state of affairs would seem to be the best that can be arrived at as a means of avoiding the infinite complications which would arise through a dismemberment of China, and to afford a better hope for improvement and progress on the part of China herself than can be looked for in any other direction.

Two plague fatalities recorded yesterday make the aggregate 281.

Messrs. H. J. C. Large, J. E. Cole, and E. J. Chapman have joined the Volunteers.

For removing branches of pine trees from the hillside without a licence, Mr. G. N. Orme yesterday fined an aged Chinese woman \$7.

The *Times* understands that the Danish Government, acting at the instance of the Danish East Asiatic Company, has made representations to the Russian Government with respect to the sinking of the *Principe Maria*. The owners of the vessel are insured in London against war risks, and, if really effective action is to be taken, it will be necessary for the underwriters of the hull and cargo to act in support of one another, and of the owners.

The following gives confirmation to our recent telegram announcing a severe famine in Spain:— Serious disorders have occurred at Seville, arising from the distress in Spain. Four hundred farm labourers invaded Seville in the middle of July, looted the bakeries and shops and committed other depredations until they were dispersed by a strong force of police and gendarmes. A mob stormed the City Hall at Salamanca, broke into the building and sacked it. A member of the Municipal Council, fleeing from the rioters, jumped from a window and was killed. The Republicans are summoning mass meetings in Madrid and elsewhere. The Government fears a spread of the disorders and is taking precautions.

Arrangements for carrying materials from western Russia to Siberia by the River Yenisei route have, the *Times* marine Insurance reporter understands, been practically completed. One steamer is stated to have already left the Baltic for the Gulf of Obi. The marine risks of the almost unknown coasts of Northern Siberia are so serious that underwriters have been shy about taking lines on the steamers and cargoes which are going to essay the route. Still, a substantial amount has been placed on the steamers at 15 guineas per cent. all marine risks, and 10 guineas per cent. total loss only. The attempt is being made under responsible auspices and there is no doubt that everything possible will be done to ensure success.

A shocking example of the savagery of civilisation comes from Mexico. During a bull fight at Durango a drunken spectator hurled a piece of iron pipe at Silverio Chico, the matador, just after he had killed his fifth bull and was preparing to plunge his sword into the heart of the sixth. The iron struck Chico in the head, knocking him insensible to the ground at the feet of the enraged bull, which charged and gored the matador in a frightful manner before he could be carried out of the arena, when he was in a dying condition. As soon as the people realised what had happened there was a rush for the drunken offender, and he was literally torn to pieces by the incensed populace, his dismembered body being hurled into the arena, where it was kicked and trampled upon until it did not present the faintest resemblance to that of a human being.

Defendant informed His Worship that he was absent from the ship for seven days. When he returned on board, the captain told him that he no longer belonged to the vessel, as he was a deserter. He then went ashore and was arrested. If the captain took him back he would return at once. This being agreed to, His Worship dismissed the case.

DESETERER FROM THE  
ds. TRAVANCORE."

Before Mr. F. A. Hazlewood at the Police Court yesterday, Thomas Mardon, A.B., of the sailing ship *Travancore*, was charged with being absent from his vessel without leave.

Defendant informed His Worship that he was absent from the ship for seven days. When he returned on board, the captain told him that he no longer belonged to the vessel, as he was a deserter. He then went ashore and was arrested. If the captain took him back he would return at once.

This being agreed to, His Worship dismissed the case.

## THE CIRCUS.

Fitz-Gerald's circus still continues to command crowded houses, and the Hongkong public are apparently not slow to avail themselves of the good things that all too seldom come their way. That the programme is an excellent one a glance at our advertisement column will more than testify, and even the most fastidious of pleasure seekers cannot fail to find something to interest and amuse him in the many excellent turns provided. Among those deserving of special attention is Dr. Gordon, the modern Vulcan, whose feats of strength especially that of lifting a horse several feet from the ground, astounded his audience. Middle-Dagmar with her wonderful performing dogs also deserves special praise, and it is stated that nothing of the kind has ever been seen in this colony before. We understand that the programme is varied from time to time.

## TELEGRAHS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## THE PEACE TERMS.

## LONDON, 17th August.

The Railway clause was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Peace Conference, with what result is unknown.

## MOROCCO.

## LONDON, 17th August.

The German loan to Morocco is considered likely to cause complications.

## FIFTH TEST DRAWN.

## LONDON, 16th August.

The fifth test match has ended a draw.

## ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS INSTITUTE.

## PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

A very pleasant and interesting function took place on Wednesday night, in the rooms of the Institution of Engineers and Ship-builders, when Mr. J. McCubbin and Mr. J. Wilson were presented respectively with 1st and 2nd prizes (two valuable cups) won in the biennial handicap recently terminated.

Mr. J. Lambert, junior Vice-President, in a neat and appropriate speech presented the prizes.

Mr. H. T. Richardson, senior Vice-President, announced that he would be pleased to give a cup to be competed for by the shore members; and Mr. Joe Brown, a prominent member since the Institution was incorporated, said he would also give a cup to be competed for by the sea-going members. These offers elicited great applause, and much satisfaction was shown at the generosity of the donors. After these happy proceedings, an impromptu concert was started. Some songs were exceptionally well rendered, and much surprise was evinced at the good talent forthcoming. Mr. Watson, a friend of one of the members, in particular delighted the company with his piano solo. This gentleman has not been long in Hongkong. By his excellent playing on this occasion he proved himself to be a valuable addition to the musical talents of the Colony.

The concert was such a success that the company did not disperse till nearly midnight, when everyone declared himself highly delighted with the night's proceedings.

## THE BOYCOTT.

A particularly offensive cartoon, torn down and brought to the *Daily Press* office, increases our desire that the detectives may soon be able to catch the boycott fanatics who have been breaking the law in this way. The filthy, slanderous cartoons which are given publicity on the walls of houses are a disgrace to the Colony; and not only a disgrace, but a menace to one who, by the action he has taken, has shown that he has not deserved the resentment of the boycotters. We refer to Mr. Fung Wa Chun, who has been made a scapegoat in the eyes of his illiterate countrymen by a most obscene cartoon which was posted on a wall in Cleverly Street, and gazed by large crowds of coolies. The writing on the cartoon reads:—"Fung Wa Chun is a slave to the Americans. A great number of shares in the Electric Tramway Company belong to Americans; you must not travel by the trams, otherwise you will be American slaves."

## THE CHINESE CAMPHOR TRADE.

## JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MONOPOLY.

Mr. George E. Anderson, U.S. Consul at Amoy, writes as follows:—Just what effect the attempt of certain Japanese interests to maintain a monopoly of the camphor business of Fukien Province, and therefore of practically all China will have, remains to be seen. The contract was signed about two years ago. A few months ago the Viceroy of Foochow announced that the monopoly would not be maintained. Meanwhile the Japanese interests concerned claim all advantages according to them under the monopoly contract, and the two conflicting interests will probably continue their dispute indefinitely with more or less interference with the camphor business all the time. At present those who have to do with the business complain that no more than two-thirds value can be obtained from the Japanese monopolists for the camphor brought down. Indeed, the real reason to believe that one of the chief objects of the Japanese in seeking control of the camphor trade is that they may regulate prices so that the Formosa camphor market will not be unfavourably affected. They are able to manipulate things in China at the present time in a way that works to their ends, even though the monopoly is not maintained.

## TEADE AFTER THE WAR.

The *British Trade Journal*, commenting on the favourable position of Japanese trade during the last few months remarks:—

"When such is the position in the midst of a great war, it is not too much to expect from Japanese organising skill and resourcefulness, that when the conflict is ended and an indemnity received, trade will take a general impulse and on safe and durable lines. The lessons of the financial crisis which followed the Franco-German War have no doubt been studied and taken to heart by Japanese statesmen, and we may be sure that the indemnity money will be wisely applied. It cannot, however, in any case fail to increase the credit and stability of Japanese commerce and finance, and British manufacturers may reap considerable benefits which its use by Japan will confer." The new rate from India to Hongkong, Shanghai, and the coast provinces up to Kiang-sui is 13 annas; to Peking, Shen-si, Shan-si, Shan-tung, Chi-li, and other parts of Eastern Turkestan it is 1 rupee 2 annas; to the Liao-ting Peninsula, 1 rupee 4 annas; and to Yunnan, for private telegrams, 8 annas, and for British and Indian State telegrams 6 annas. The rates from Burma are in all cases less than from other parts of the Indian Empire.

## MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

## Thursday, 17th August.

## BEFORE MR. BASIL H. TAYLOR (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

## SEAMEN REFUSE SALT JUNK.

Thirty-three of the crew of the *s.s. Courtfield* were charged, at the instance of Capt. Martin of the said vessel, with disobeying his lawful commands on the 16th June last at Nagasaki.

Captain Martin stated:—On 15th June I told the steward that as the ship was likely to remain in Nagasaki another month, having been there already one month, he was to give the crew fresh meat one day and salt the next. On the following day the steward offered the men salt beef, which they refused to take, and also refused to do my work. The British Consul at Nagasaki advised me to return to their duty, which they did next day.

The spokesman of the defendants stated that when they signed articles the steward promised them fresh meat every day in port. In consequence of being offered salt meat they refused work.

His Worship sent needful defendants to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour, after which they are each to forfeit two days' pay.

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A very pleasant and interesting function took place on Wednesday night, in the rooms of the Institution of Engineers and Ship-builders, when Mr. J. McCubbin and Mr. J. Wilson were presented respectively with 1st and 2nd prizes (two valuable cups) won in the biennial handicap recently terminated.

Mr. J. Lambert, junior Vice-President, in a neat and appropriate speech presented the prizes.

Mr. H. T. Richardson, senior Vice-President, announced that he would be pleased to give a cup to be competed for by the shore members; and Mr. Joe Brown, a prominent member since the Institution was incorporated, said he would also give a cup to be competed for by the sea-going members. These offers elicited great applause, and much satisfaction was shown at the generosity of the donors. After these happy proceedings, an impromptu concert was started. Some songs were exceptionally well rendered, and much surprise was evinced at the good talent forthcoming. Mr. Watson, a friend of one of the members, in particular delighted the company with his piano solo. This gentleman has not been long in Hongkong. By his excellent playing on this occasion he proved himself to be a valuable addition to the musical talents of the Colony.

The concert was such a success that the company did not disperse till nearly midnight, when everyone declared himself highly delighted with the night's proceedings.

## WATER POLO.

## At the V.R.C. enclosure on Wednesday afternoon the Club's "C" team tried conditions with the Yacht Club in the Water Polo competition. They scored a win by three goals to nil.

A second match was played between the 3rd and 8th Cos. R.G.A. The latter company had things all their own way after disturbing the defence the 8th company put up at the beginning, and romped home easy winners by nine goals to two.

## JAPANESE BOOM ANTICIPATED.

## Mr. E. H. Harriman, one of the railway magnates of the States, is to make a trip to Japan. According to a telegram, Mr. Harriman believes that Japan after the close of the present war will enter upon a marvellous period of business and commercial development. As the trade with such a country will be of great importance to the Trans-Atlantic railroads, it is thought that Mr. Harriman is going abroad with a view to forming some important traffic alliances. A new Trans-Pacific steamship company is suggested, as it is believed that Japan will become an important maritime nation, and will undoubtedly want to establish commercial steamship lines to all important countries of the world. An alliance between such a steamship company and the Union Pacific Railroad, which is controlled by Mr. Harriman, is expected to be one of the results of this trip.

## THE RELEASED CONVICTS.

Our telegram from Singapore the other day announcing the arrest of eleven Sarawak convicts has to a certain extent justified the apprehensions of the *Japan Advertiser*, thus expressed:—

Among the problems which will confront the Japanese in the lands at the north now being so rapidly occupied by them is that presented by the large convict prisons and settlement on Saghalien, as well as by the general demoralisation of the inhabitants which such a use of a country is sure to bring. The chances are about even that the authorities on the

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 17th August.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

TAN JOO CHIN EXPARTA THE DEBTOR.  
This was an application for the debtor's release from prison.

Mr. Ferrers—I appear for the debtor in this application, and as Your Lordship is aware, a good deal depends, as previously mentioned, as to what is going on in Singapore. We have just received telegraphic communication, in view of which I would ask Your Lordship to allow this matter to stand over for a week.

Mr. Gedge—I would suggest a fortnight, My Lord, by which time the matter will probably be settled.

Mr. Ferrers—My friend does not attach the same weight to the fact that my client has been in gaol for some considerable time.

His Lordship—I don't consider that.

Mr. Gedge—if the matter is adjourned for a fortnight I think it will be settled. This man thinks that by coming before Your Lordship he will get out of gaol. I have a telegram here which states that his brother in Singapore wants to settle for \$5,000, but the debtor telegraphed back "do not settle." The brother replied—"Do not release the debtor until he settles."

Mr. Ferrers—My information is that his creditors will not accept \$5,000 in full settlement.

His Lordship—I think the matter might be mentioned next week. By reason of what I said the other day I want to draw attention to Article 45 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance and to the case in the Privy Council of Calcutta, Sykes and Co.

LAI HING EXPARTA MA LUNG KO.

The Official Receiver—I would ask Your Lordship to close this public examination adjourned from a fortnight ago. Your Lordship then suggested that it should be closed.

His Lordship—You cannot get any more information?

Mr. Wakeman—No.

His Lordship—The examination is closed.

YUE WING EXPARTA MA FAI NAM.

Mr. Looker—in this case I appear for some of the creditors, and would like to continue my examination of the debtor with your Lordship's permission. Your Lordship will remember when the examination was previously adjourned that an order was made for the debtor's arrest. I have since been able to examine further into his books and accounts, and would like to continue the examination.

Mr. Beavis—I appear on an application for the debtor's discharge. Your Lordship was going to look into the matter to see exactly what jurisdiction the court had to allow him to be discharged on bail.

His Lordship—I find it is permissible.

Mr. Looker—if Your Lordship would take this matter after the examination it would be more convenient.

His Lordship—Yes, I think that will be better.

Yue Wing was then examined by Mr. Looker.

I think you advanced two sums of \$8,500 and \$10,000 to a man named Cheong Chung Lan, didn't you?—Yes.

When?—The first was made on the 12th November of last year, and the second on the 27th January, 1905.

What was the consideration you received for making these loans?—Two promissory notes.

Have you got them?—They are in Court.

Where is Cheong Chung Lan?—He has absconded.

Why did he want the money?—He borrowed it on account of a rice business.

Do you mean to tell me he wanted it on account of rice?—No. He told me he was going to buy a shop.

He borrowed the money to buy a house, didn't he?—Three houses.

Did he buy them? He paid a deposit of \$8,350, but he was unable to get enough money to put through the transaction.

You told the Official Receiver that by reason of that transaction you became bankrupt?—That is so.

When did you know you were bankrupt?—On or about the 6th or 7th June.

I think in the early part of May you went to your solicitors with reference to filing a bankruptcy petition?—I did not.

Did you go to your solicitors in May at all?—Yes, I consulted them about actions brought against me, as I was getting into difficulties.

After you had advanced this man \$8,500 had you any money left?—Yes, I still had some in the bank.

The Fung Kat Bank?—Yes, and the Cheong Ying as well.

You had shares in these two institutions?—Yes.

Did you apply to them to pay out your shares in order that you might have ready money?—I borrowed from the Fung Kat Bank.

How much?—I need to borrow from them every now and again, but I do not remember the exact amount.

You had \$10,000 in the Fung Kat?—\$15,000.

And you owe them \$20,000?—Nearly.

How long have you owed them that?—I don't remember exactly.

They brought an action against you in May to recover it?—Yes.

When you commenced business, you carried on in tobacco resell?—Yes.

And when did you begin to buy other miscellaneous goods?—At the same time as I started the tobacco business.

Do you mean to say that all along you have been buying rice, vegetables, etc.?—I started a lard business as well.

After the Fung Kat sued you, you bought a lot of goods on credit, didn't you?—Yes, and I also guaranteed goods bought by somebody else. And at that time you had no money to pay for them?—No. But I relied on Cheong Chung Lan.

When did he run away?—On or about 5th or 6th June last.

You knew of his running away?—Yes, I made inquiry from some friends.

Did you not order some goods on the 8th June?—No.

Didn't you order \$30,000 worth of fruit from the Kwong Hing Tai?—I don't remember.

On the 6th June you bought some goods from the Kwong Hing Tai. There is your receipt.

The goods were bought by the Fung Sing Loong, of Macao, and I guaranteed the payment.

Mr. Gedde—I have no objection to the return of this security. Kwok Kwai Pak has delivered up all his property, and his conduct has been unsatisfactory.

Mr. Wakeman—I have no objection to the return of this security. Kwok Kwai Pak has delivered up all his property, and his conduct has been unsatisfactory.

His Lordship—What is the state of the bankruptcy now?

Mr. Dixon—An adjudication order was made, and I understand that so far as Kwok Kwai Pak is concerned the Official Receiver has no more questions to ask in the public examination, and that application will be made for it to be closed.

Mr. Wakeman—I have no objection to the return of this security. Kwok Kwai Pak has delivered up all his property, and his conduct has been unsatisfactory.

His Lordship—With your authority?

CHAN LEUNG CHUN EXPARTA CHAN KAI CHU.

This was an application by Mr. Dixon under Section 29 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance for the adjudication order to be annulled on the grounds that all the debts had been paid in full, or secured to the satisfaction of the court. In support of the application affidavits had been filed by four of the creditors, the only ones of which they were aware in the colony. Mr. Barlow appearing for another creditor came forward at the last moment to oppose the application, but Mr. Dixon asked His Lordship to make the order provided the amount owing was paid to Mr. Barlow's client.

Did you know the goods had been guaranteed by him?—Two days afterwards he told me.

Did you take any part in the affairs of your shop?—Yes, I managed the business.

Did you know what was being done?—In matters of no importance my foki did not tell me.

But you knew that goods were being bought and sold by your shop?—Yes.

On the 7th June your shop bought from the Mau Fuk Cheong, Chinese tobacco to the value of \$131.85?—I don't know.

During the month of May you received some of money from Macao for goods you had sent there?—Yes, and I paid the money to different shops.

Not the shops who sold the goods in respect of which the Macao people paid the money?—Some of them.

How did you propose to pay the people whom you did not pay?—I was relying on the money you had no ready money in the shop?—I had \$1,000.

Some of the goods you bought in May and June were bought from shops you had never had dealings with before, were they not?—Yes.

His Lordship next questioned the debtor.

With regard to the business which you did for merchants in Macao, did you charge commission?—No.

What profit did you make?—They were friends, My Lord, and I made nothing out of the transactions.

What profit did you make out of your business?—Sometimes \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year.

Where did the profit come from?—On the sale of tobacco.

Did you use the money Macao merchants sent you?—When I was pressed for payment.

Was the \$10,000 which you lent to Cheong Chung Lan in January part of the Macao money?—No. That was my own.

Was the deposit of \$8,400 which Cheong Chung Lan made on the houses he was going to buy forfeited?—Yes.

Did you take any steps to recover the money from Cheong Chung Lan?—No.

The Official Receiver questions debtor.

Did you buy house No. 378 Queen's Road Central in January of this year for \$22,000?—Yes.

Why did he want the money?—He borrowed it on account of a rice business.

Do you mean to tell me he wanted it on account of rice?—No. He told me he was going to buy a shop.

He borrowed the money to buy a house, didn't he?—Three houses.

Did he give you the banks, from which you say you borrowed the money, any security?—None except promissory notes.

What became of the \$18,000 raised by the first mortgage?—I lent to Cheong Chung Lan the sum of \$10,000, and the balance I paid for goods.

When did you know you were bankrupt?—On or about the 6th or 7th June.

I think in the early part of May you went to your solicitors with reference to filing a bankruptcy petition?—I did not.

Did you go to your solicitors in May at all?—Yes, I consulted them about actions brought against me, as I was getting into difficulties.

After you had advanced this man \$8,500 had you any money left?—Yes, I still had some in the bank.

The Fung Kat Bank?—Yes, and the Cheong Ying as well.

You had shares in these two institutions?—Yes.

Did you apply to them to pay out your shares in order that you might have ready money?—I borrowed from the Fung Kat Bank.

How much?—I need to borrow from them every now and again, but I do not remember the exact amount.

You had \$10,000 in the Fung Kat?—\$15,000.

And you owe them \$20,000?—Nearly.

How long have you owed them that?—I don't remember exactly.

They brought an action against you in May to recover it?—Yes.

When you commenced business, you carried on in tobacco resell?—Yes.

And when did you begin to buy other miscellaneous goods?—At the same time as I started the tobacco business.

Do you mean to say that all along you have been buying rice, vegetables, etc.?—I started a lard business as well.

Pak, one of the partners of the above named firm, at all meetings of his creditors, returned to my client. At the public examination of the two partners their answers were not satisfactory and they were ordered to be detained in custody. Eventually an order was made on the 15th April by the acting Chief Justice for the discharge of the debtors.

His Honour—Then it is a pure question of law?

Mr. Holborow—It is a question of law, but I also will prove that the coolie was sitting on the coping going round the house, on which he had no right to sit.

His Honour—Then we must go on. Various defences are being set up, so it is not a question of pure law. I expect what it will come to is the question as to whether the landlord is liable for a defect in the house.

After further argument His Honour held that the occupier, not the landlord, was liable, and dismissed the case.

defendant was the owner, not the occupier.

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After further argument His Honour held that the occupier, not the landlord, was liable, and dismissed the case.

MONEY IN JAPAN.

The *Japan Chronicle* says:—In the course of the past few months the tone of the money market has undergone a remarkable change, the demand for money continually increasing. At the end of last month, the total advances made by the Bank of Japan reached the enormous sum of \$24,000,000, the highest amount recorded since 1900. The increase in advances is worthy of special note at the present moment, and the situation is such that caution on the part of the banks is being more carefully exercised. Advances made by banks in the Bankers' Unions of Osaka and Tokyo for each month since January last show continual increases in comparison with the corresponding months last year. The following table will be found interesting:

OSAKA BANKS.

1895. 1904.

January ..... Y\$17,600,770 Y\$8,491,658

February ..... 88,718,362 88,683,029

March ..... 90,381,720 57,751,609

April ..... 98,221,211 89,567,722

May ..... 98,507,297 87,847,091

June ..... 97,645,543 91,156,343

TOKYO BANKS.

1895. 1904.

January ..... Y\$18,500,023 Y\$15,317,369

February ..... 158,720,772 149,114,654

March ..... 165,225,032 149,817,371

April ..... 171,405,955 147,309,502

May ..... 173,10,174 150,942,056

June ..... 184,326,603 153,534,563

As a natural consequence of the pressure on the banks, the advances made by the Bank of Japan have shown considerable increase. The total amount of the advances of the bank as recorded at the end of last month showed the large increase of about thirty millions of yen compared with figures at the end of January last. The total amount of the advances of the bank as recorded at the end of June last compares with the corresponding dates of the past six years:

1899. 1904.

January ..... Y 66,011,000

1900 ..... 114,590,000

1901 ..... 73,401,000

1902 ..... 46,986,000

1903 ..... 29,361,000

1904 ..... 44,442,000

1905 ..... 79,663,000

Fortunately the increase in the advances is not to be interpreted as a bad sign, being apparently due to the growing business activity. The general increase in advances has resulted in an equally marked increase in the amount of the notes issued by the Bank of Japan. The amount of the note issue stands at two hundred and seventy-seven million yen, showing an increase of forty-five million yen as compared with the corresponding date of last year. The amount of notes issued, recorded at the end of each month since January last, compares with the corresponding dates of last year as follows:

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only *supplied* for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, CODES: A.B.C., 5th Et. Liberate, P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No 12

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HIS Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 19th August, 1905, at 11 a.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of Ice House Street), SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A QUANTITY OF JAPANESE TEA SETS and GLASS WARE, HEARTH RUGS, SCALERS, &c.; also ONE AMERICAN IRON SAFE. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 18th August, 1905. 1917

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HIS Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 19th August, 1905, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILK TAPESTRY and MOROCCO LEATHER COVERED SOFA and EASY CHAIRS; CANTON BLACKWOOD TABLE and STANDS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE; ONE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER, ONE GRAPHOPHONE with 48 RECORDS, PIANO, &c., &c. TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary. V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 18th August, 1905. 1918

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

## Action No. 175 of 1905.

To be sold by Public Auction by Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

**V**ALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situated in the Colony of Hongkong and known as Section A of Sub-section No. 5 of Section C of Inland Lot No. 52.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, 1905, at 3 o'clock p.m., by Mr. G. P. LAMMERT, at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

**A**LL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated lying and being at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Sub-section No. 5 of Section C of Inland Lot No. 52. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as No. 83 Wellington Street, erected on Section A of Sub-section No. 5 of Section C of Inland Lot No. 52.

The transfer of title to the said property, from the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary Francis Joseph I, the Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary Mr. N. POST, will be pleased to welcome at the I. and R. Consulate, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, between 11 and 12 A.M. the members of the Austro-Hungarian Community and between 12 and 1 his foreign colleagues as well as the other officials and personalities who will be kind enough to call on this occasion.

THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary, Hongkong, 14th August, 1905. 1984

## INTIMATIONS.

**S**OLOCITOR WANTS CLERK and INTERPRETER, Chinese or Portuguese, for Hongkong and Outports, Speaking English and Chinese. State fully experience and give testimonials, references, and suggested salary to X. Y. Z., Care of King Edward Hotel, Hongkong, 17th August, 1905. [1907]

## WANTED.

**S**ECRETARY for The Bangkok United Club, Siam. Salary Ticals 500 per month. Passage paid. For full particulars apply to A. C. HYNES, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1908]

## WANTED.

**B**oard and RESIDENCE with a Private Family at Kowloon, for a young gentleman.

Apply stating terms to Box 673, Cars of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [1908]

## ON SALE.

**B**OUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1905. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

## FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

**T**HE Auxiliary Yawl Yacht "SNOW FLAKE," 42 tons, 64' boat, speed, excellent accommodation for four persons. Electric Fans and all conveniences, recently thoroughly overhauled, terms moderate, owner leaving for Home.

Apply to WHYMARK & THOMPSON, 62, Sakai Machi, Kobe, Japan. Kobo, 12th July, 1905. [1716]

## SUN FAT &amp; CO.

**M**ANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGERS, GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDBERCHIEFS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, ETC.

EBONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS, NO. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Any Order Promptly Attended To, Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

## NOTICE.

**F**RIDAY, the 18th AUGUST, being the 75th BIRTHDAY of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary Francis Joseph I, the Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary Mr. N. POST will be pleased to welcome at the I. and R. Consulate, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, between 11 and 12 A.M. the members of the Austro-Hungarian Community and between 12 and 1 his foreign colleagues as well as the other officials and personalities who will be kind enough to call on this occasion.

THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary, Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [1774]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

**I**NFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

On MONDAY, 25th AUGUST.—From Lyemun, West Battery, towards entrance to Junk Bay, at ranges of 600 to 4,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 11 A.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on the above date, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

BASIL TAYLOR, Harbour Master, &c., Harbour Department, Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [1909]

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND (Near Tramway Station).

on SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH, AT 9.15 P.M.

Tickets \$2, and \$1, can be obtained at the Volunteer Head Quarters, near the Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1905. [1865]

## FIZZ - GERALD BROTHERS' MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMBINATION.

PRONOUNCED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC TO BE THE BEST SHOW EVER SEEN IN HONGKONG.

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY) TO-NIGHT AUG. 18 AT 9.15 P.M.

NEXT MATINEE—SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH, AT 4.15 P.M. CHILDREN 30 CENTS TO MATINEES.

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY.

Prices—Boxes and First Chairs \$3; Second Chairs \$2; Stalls \$1; Gallery (Chinese only) 50 cents. Special rates for men of the Military and Naval Services.

Box Plan at ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY. Special Teams will leave the Post Office every few minutes direct to the door and will await passengers after the performance. A special Train runs to the Peak after the performance.

HAL GEORGE, Representative, Hongkong, 18th August, 1905. [1882]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LTD.

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Registered Offices of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), 18th August, 1905, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution, that is to say—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that the General Managers be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

In the event of the above resolution being passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 18th August, 1905. [1833]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 19th day of August at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of accounts to 30th June, 1905.

\* By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [182]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registers of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the fifth to the nineteenth day of August (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1803]

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

**N**OTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**T**HE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, Queen's Building, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 21st August, at 12 o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 21st AUGUST, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary, Hongkong, 28th July, 1905. [1774]

## NOTICE.

**T**HE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, Queen's Building, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 21st August, at 12 o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th AUGUST, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary, Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [1911]

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905. [1804]

## THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**T**HE DIVIDEND at the rate of \$1.00 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting of Shareholders, held this day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th AUGUST, 1905.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary, Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [1911]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 4005 issued in Hongkong on 23rd September, 1901, for 50 Shares of this Bank numbered 3622736-576 in the name of ANTONIO OSORIO, of Manila, has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 28th day of August, a DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE will be issued to the said ANTONIO OSORIO, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid Share Certificate No. 4005 will be recognised by the Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1905. [1830]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1905. [1830]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 4005 issued in Hongkong on 23rd September, 1901, for 50 Shares of this Bank numbered 3622736-576 in the name of ANTONIO OSORIO, of Manila, has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 28th day of August, a DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE will be issued to the said ANTONIO OSORIO, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid Share Certificate No. 4005 will be recognised by the Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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MANKIND.  
AND THEIR LIVES.

In warm climates the liver is apt to become sluggish and allow the bile to accumulate in the glands and ducts of that organ. After a time the bile is thrown into the intestines in large quantities and some of it comes back into the stomach. This usually causes severe headache through the eyes and temples, and culminates in nausea and vomiting, which is frequently followed by abfolous diarrhoea. Such attacks come on frequently in persons subject to them and usually occasion great distress for several days. In such cases the stomach is also at fault, as its natural muscular action is diminished and the digestion impeded.

If you will eat Abbey's Efferentient Salt when you have these attacks you will find immediate relief, for it will stimulate the peristaltic glands of the stomach and increase the contraction of its muscles from above downward. This action causes the bile of the liver to pour out the bile, and it is carried downward by the laxative action of the salt, instead of remaining to clog up the liver and flow back into the stomach. Thus, if a person who is subject to biliousness and bilious headache will use Abbey's Salt, the natural action of the stomach, liver and intestines will be kept up and no bile can accumulate in the system. Without this accumulation of bile, bilious attacks cannot occur and, therefore, the claim that Abbey's Salt cures biliousness is proven on scientific basis. The dose for this disorder is one or two teaspoonsfuls of the salt in a tumbler of water (not cold) night and morning.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists or Stores and by WATERSON, Limited, and A. S. Watson, Limited, of Hongkong.

THE ABBEY FRUIT SALINE Company, Limited, 144 Queen Victoria Street, London, England.

[1243-3]

## "AN ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE."

Under this heading, the *Saturday Review*, which advertises itself as "the intellectual weekly" (not the weakly intellectual), castigates those people who are anxious that the world should know that they were invited to a Royal function. The *Saturday* takes as its text the following paragraph from the Court Intelligence:

"Mr. and Mrs. —— were unavoidably prevented from having the honour of obeying their Majesty's (sic) command to attend the garden party at Windsor owing to their absence in ——"

"Is not this a most important announcement?" it asked. "Is it not extraordinarily interesting?" One cannot imagine the *Times* printing any announcement that was not both important and interesting. But anything so startling and so significant as this even the *Times* cannot often attain to. One wonders how does the great paper manage to obtain such accurate information about profoundly secret matters. It is wonderful how the *Times* should know what goes on even on lesser occasions, such as Cabinet Councils, but to discover that a person who was not present at a Court function now the less did receive a command to attend it is far more extraordinary. The gratitude of the public, especially its intelligent portions, is due to the *Times* for giving us this information which it would be exceedingly difficult even for the most intimate friend of the parties to obtain. We have sometimes thought it remarkable that the newspapers know so much about us; you who are present at these functions, and about his or rather her dress, especially when they give particulars about persons we have known to be elsewhere at the time. But after all one can understand that an intelligent reporter can tell you a good deal about a person he has seen. But how can he find out that a person who was not there, and whom he did not see, nor even imagine he saw, none the less did get an invitation? Is not this chivalry in excess?

For consider the difficulties. An invitation card, after you have sent a refusal, or in due form begged to be excused from obedience to a Royal command, is obviously the most useless thing in the world; it goes straight into the waste-paper-basket. Badgers like Tinsley may have suggested that there are people who keep refused invitations to good houses and sometimes leave them at so that others may have the pleasure of contemplating them as well as they. But we don't do that sort of thing now; such are an extinct race. Then where is the evidence to be found on which the *Times* bases its announcement? Perhaps it isn't true after all, perhaps Mr. and Mrs. —— never did have an invitation. No! that is impossible; the *Times* never says what is not true. Besides, though it might make a shot at political or war news, it would never take risks in a matter of such importance as this. Certain it is just possible that a servant might receive the card in the waste-basket and try to make his bargain with the *Times*. News of such import would necessarily be worth a great sum. But that would not be quite a nice source of information; and the *Times* has taken so much interest lately (see the Manager's letter to householders in the careers and characters of men servants and maid-servants that it cannot be conceived it would encourage servants to engage in underhand business of this kind. No doubt the servant would be given a moral lecture instead of money and dismissed, the card being buried. Then where does the *Times* get the news from? Friends of the parties could not tell; they would not know. You do not blab about to your friends that you have had a smart investigation which you will prove from accepting. A friend here and there might know, but it would not strike him to tell the *Times*; for he would say it was no one's business except his friends whom he would necessarily annoy exceedingly if he published this trifling private matter in the papers. And he would not see how it could possibly interest the public. That, of course, is just where a plain man, a gentleman but not a genius, would go wrong. He would not have the perception which the *Times* editorial staff has to see the vital importance of the announcement to the whole country. And yet another hypothesis must be dismissed. The informer is not the person who sent the card. Hosts and hostesses may be fond of giving the papers lists of distinguished folk who honor their houses with their presence, but they don't send lists of those who refuse them. If the refuser was an ordinary person, he would not be considered; if an extraordinary, host and hostess would rather conceal his refusal. For it is true of celebrities as of spirits anyone can call them, but will they come?

As we exhaust the possible channels of information, an exceedingly painful thought begins to obtrude itself. Its suggestion we repelled as impossible, too hideous to be entertained for a moment. Indeed the very starting-point in our inquiry was the assumption, the certainty, that "Mr. and Mrs. —— themselves had nothing to do with the paragraph."

No doubt an alternate temper, a sense of duty to their countrymen, might cause them some qualms about keeping back from the public the fact of their whereabouts on the day of the Windsor garden party, and the still greater fact that they were commanded to attend. We allowed for that, but on the whole we felt sure

that delicate sensitiveness, an intense repugnance to paradox what after all was their own business would overcome every scruple. They might justly argue that however interesting these domestic details might be to their countrymen, it was impossible to show there was any moral obligation on them to publish the facts in the *Times*. Any lingering misgiving would be dispelled by the reflection that at any rate the King was in possession of the great secret, so the nation could not suffer. The conclusion that the information was not obtained from "Mr. and Mrs. ——" seemed to us certain. But now we have tried every other hypothesis and none stand; yet the fact cannot be got over that the *Times* did get the information. And it cannot be disputed that "Mr. and Mrs. ——" certainly would know the facts; and the *Times* would accept their authority; their veracity could not be impeached. From them the information could come; and we do not see how it could come from anyone else. It must be so; they must have sent the paragraph to the *Times* themselves.

"It is very bad; we have even heard that sometimes people pay the *Times* to put in these anonymous hints about themselves. And we thought the race of swots was extinct!" What left people should think that because you were not seen at the party you had not been asked. It is a great advance on those who write to the papers to say that they were there, though their names were not amongst the printed list. They no doubt made the correction in the interest of truth, though we do not remember many letters protesting against the inclusion of their names in the list of guests present, when in fact they had not been amongst them. If one could only now and again see in the *Times* a notice from some other "Mr. and Mrs. ——" (who also could prove an abilis on the day of the garden party), that their absence in the South did not prevent their being present at the party, as they had not been asked; and they wished to forestall any possible false inference!

The announcement would be in bad taste, we admit, but it would be a refreshing variation in bad taste.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF WAR UPON JAPAN.

(PROVIDENCE, R. I., CORRESPONDENT.)

Japan has so far raised and provided for the war £168,891,734. In this sum the new loan of £30,000,000 is included. How enormous such an amount is for a comparatively poor country like Japan will readily be seen if we remember that our expenses for 22 years of the South African war (£225,000,000) were only £60,000,000.

The relative value of a given sum of money in different countries varies in accordance with the difference in the level of national wages; and as British wages are, on an average, about five times higher than are wages in Japan, one may say that Japan's war expenditure is a burden equivalent to a British expenditure of £30,000,000.

Is not this a most important announcement? It is asked. "Is it not extraordinarily interesting?" One cannot imagine the *Times* printing any announcement that was not both important and interesting. But anything so startling and so significant as this even the *Times* cannot often attain to. One wonders

how does the great paper manage to obtain such accurate information about profoundly secret matters. It is wonderful how the *Times* should know what goes on even on lesser occasions, such as Cabinet Councils, but to discover that a person who was not present at a Court function now the less did receive a command to attend it is far more extraordinary.

The gratitude of the public, especially its intelligent portions, is due to the *Times* for giving us this information which it would be exceedingly difficult even for the most intimate friend of the parties to obtain. We have sometimes thought it remarkable that the newspapers know so much about us; you who are present at these functions, and about his or rather her dress, especially when they give particulars about persons we have known to be elsewhere at the time. But after all one can understand that an intelligent reporter can tell you a good deal about a person he has seen. But how can he find out that a person who was not there, and whom he did not see, nor even imagine he saw, none the less did get an invitation? Is not this chivalry in excess?

For consider the difficulties. An invitation card, after you have sent a refusal, or in due form begged to be excused from obedience to a Royal command, is obviously the most useless thing in the world; it goes straight into the waste-paper-basket.

One may reasonably hope that our ally will be able to exact an adequate indemnity from Russia, but even if she should obtain an indemnity, what she should be able to bear her greatly increased National Debt. Japan is financially much stronger than was generally believed before the war came to test that strength. Out of £168,891,734 provided for the war only £32,000,000 have been raised in Japanese loans of domestic loans, and almost the whole balance was provided by appropriations, war taxes, economies on the last two Budgets. As taxation which produced 146,163,363 yen in 1903-4 was raised to 194,041,011 yen in 1904-5, and to 196,163,843 yen in 1905-6. The State properties and monopolies, which brought only £5,704,067 yen in 1903-4, yielded £2,192,23 yen in the Budget for 1904-5, and 74,112,932 yen in the Budget for 1905-6. It, therefore, appears that the increased yield of the taxes and of the State properties and monopolies combined would suffice to pay 4% per cent. interest on about £17,000,000. As Japan has, so far, floated bonds for £120,000,000, and as she should easily be able to convert her short war loans at high rates of interest into 4% per cent. loans, these two sources of permanent revenue alone should amply suffice for interest and redemption in respect of the Japanese war debt, even if the war should last much longer, and if Japan should receive no indemnity from her opponent.

In order to inquire whether the continuation of the extra taxes raised during and for the war would cripple Japan economically, it is necessary to look at the natural growth of the Japanese revenues during the ten years preceding the war.

PEACE BUDGETS.

Receipts from Receipts from Receipts from Taxes and State properties from Duties and monopolies. Stamps. Yen. Yen. Yen. 1893-4 ... 66,415,217 9,558,488 659,999 1894-5 ... 96,187,341 25,410,159 7,605,170 1903-4 ... 116,163,363 55,702,067 11,169,120

WAR BUDGETS.

1904-5 ... 104,014,011 62,192,023 17,518,448 1905-6 ... 195,101,513 74,112,932 18,489,960

The foregoing figures show that during the decade preceding the war Japanese taxes increased by 120 per cent., receipts from State enterprises rose by about 520 per cent., and stamp receipts grew by more than 2,600 per cent.

During these ten years of enormously increased yield from taxation Japan's foreign trade more than trebled, the tonnage of her steamships rose four times, the earnings of her railways and of her post and telegraphs more than quadrupled, the deposits in the banks increased about fifteen-fold. Japan rapidly accumulated wealth, troubling it is said, her national capital. Hence it seems likely that the increase in taxation made necessary by the war will be borne without great difficulty.

In a young country which rapidly grows in productive power, it is only natural that taxation should increase pari passu, and it would seem that, although the growth of Japan's taxes has been startling, the growth of her wealth has been even more rapid.

Otherwise, Japan, who ten years ago possessed practically no spare capital, would not have been able to raise at home, with ease and at comparatively moderate interest, such immense sums for carrying on the war. That Japan's wealth is likely to continue to expand will be clear when we study the effects of the present war on the sources of her wealth.

Exports from Imports into Japan. Japan. Yen. Yen. Jan. to May, 1904 114,748,892 150,204,545 do. 1905 119,356,546 208,373,463

Increase 4,607,654 59,109,918

Excess of Imports 119,016,917 yen.

As Japan would, no doubt, be rapidly impoverished if her trade balance should continue to be so unfavourable, it is necessary to see whence this very heavy adverse balance arises. During the first part of 1904 the Japanese shipping trade, which carries almost one-half of the country's exports, was completely disorganized through the outbreak of the war. During the first part of 1905, when Japanese shipping had been replaced by non-Japanese shipping, her export trade suffered similarly through the threat of the Baltic squadron, but now that the inflow and outflow of the Japanese trade has become again more normal, the unfavourable balance shown in the foregoing statement should soon be considerably reduced.

A large part, too, of the expansion in imports is temporary and due to war supplies purchased abroad. These purchases were paid for out of the foreign loans negotiated in London and New York. The vigorous economy which the whole nation practised led to a considerable falling off of civilian commercial imports, and especially of articles of luxury, but the war purchases more than counterbalance this decrease; as may be seen from the following representative items:

IMPORTS SHOWING AN INCREASE.

Jan. to May, 1904 1905 Yen. Yen.

Blankets ... 166,293 6,423,113

Cotton drills ... 108,641 1,221,702

Cotton drucks ... 74,293 1,015,653

Coal ... 1,97,222 12,191,885

Steam vessels ... 1,733,427 9,319,694

Tinned plates or sheet ... 972,621 2,700,769

IMPORTS SHOWING A DECREASE.

Jan. to May, 1904 Yen. Yen.

Fresh oysters ... 81,575 49,910

Salmon and trout ... 1,557,497 57,014

Cotton satins ... 11,908,533 5,605,516

Mousetraps do ... 4,189,076 1,818,551

In spite of the absorbing interest of the Japanese in the war with Russia, and the plentiful withdrawals of able-bodied men from industry, Japan has continued to increase her productive power. The imports of machinery in 1904 were 5,300,000 yen, against 3,10,000 yen in 1903, and during the first five months of 1905 imports of machinery and engines amounted to 10,366,494 yen, as compared with only 3,561,894 yen during the first five months of 1904. That Japan's industries, which work largely for export, are likely to continue flourishing will be seen when we glance at her chief markets.

Total Exports. Exports to Asia to China to Europe. Yen. Yen. Yen. 1898-9 ... 89,339,124 22,580,405 6,358,861 1898-9 ... 162,796,552 75,133,053 29,193,175 1903-4 ... 319,260,896 136,531,814 67,985,873

While Japan's total exports have more than trebled during the last twelve years, her exports to Asia have grown more than sixfold, and her exports to China more than tenfold. By her geographical position, she is capable of becoming the chief provider of many manufactured goods in China, which offers an unlimited market. She will, besides, have Korea as an excellent customer.

Of course the pinch will come, as it did with us, when the war is over, when the domestic and foreign loans cease to pour supplies into the Treasury and when the waste of national resources has to be made good by the slow process of peaceful rebuilding. However much we may admire the manner in which Japan has withstood the military and financial strain of war, and severe Finland produces serious, independent, perhaps not so liberal but really strict characters who do not arrive to concessions. Persons who are not strict and are more liberal, often cannot avoid quarrels with them. Given is a common task, a Finn, if he succeeds he cannot accomplish it, goes away notwithstanding a high position and large salary. I once more say what I have said before, that the most you can blame Gripenberg for is his want of caution regarding the correspondents, but it is a trifling compared with the number of faults of which others have been guilty. Thinking of Gripenberg, you remember Krilloff's words in one of his fables: "It may happen that the eagle descends lower than the hen, but a hen never starts his flight as an eagle."

Then we come upon a pretty sight. A huge panther sitting on high-backed chairs surrounded by a yelling, yapping circle of dogs. The dogs kept just at a safe distance, and while some kept the panther busy in front, others would make sudden attacks on her rear and then bolt as he swung round to protect his threatened flank. Three of the dogs lay dead or dying near the panther having suffered either for their pluck and temerity, or for want of agility in escaping after a flank attack.

But the most extraordinary thing was that the panther was most miserably thin, his stomach almost clung to his back bone, and he must have systematically starved himself for weeks or have swallowed some potent anti-fat mixture to have attained such a marvellous degree of emaciation. A mere ciful shot through the head brought the fight to an end. It was not till we forced his mouth open that the cause of the extreme emaciation of the animal became apparent. There driven through the tongue was a porcupine's quill. The porcupine having entered from underneath passed through the tongue, the pointed end lying across the throat. Poor brute, the agony of that enforced starvation must have been awful. This explained why portions torn off from the underneath parts of the stomach of the dead beast were found lying about the ground. The poor brute had not been able to chew or swallow. The hunters and villagers declared they had never seen or heard of a similar case—and none of us ever had.

## DAVID CORBET &amp; SON'S CHINNAMPO.

The growth of this Corean city, for that is what Chinnampo has really become, has been most remarkable. Where existed mud flats with bare hills and a straggling settlement a few years ago, we now find a Corean population of about 5,000, Chinese 7,00, and Corean 5,000. Where a lonely Corean junk rule at anchor we now see steamers, schooners and launches of all the leading nations, with Chinese, Corean and Japanese junks ranged alongside of one another.

The tide flats are rapidly being filled in and fine stone work marks the jetties and broad, beautiful roads run over the wide hills and

Chinnampo has arrived!

Improvement and buildings are so universal to-day everywhere. The exception is the other way for in every place in town—that is the Japanese settlement—people seem to be busy building. The Coreans are benefiting by all this activity; the demand for farm and garden products is in excess of the supply, consequently prices have been doubled within the past six months.—*Scout Press.*

Visitors to CANTON.—Should purchase

BY HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER.

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (s.s. "HAWKOW") With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

Price ..... \$1.00

On Sale at—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WAL

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 DAÖNT, Norwegian str., 883, O. Abrahamson, 17th Aug.—Nowchwang 9th Aug., General—Agaard, Theresen & Co.  
 FEICHUNG, Chinese str., 930, T. Johns, 17th Aug.—Shanghai 13th Aug., General—Chinese.  
 HAWKING, British str., 1,967, A. E. Hodgins, 17th Aug.—Amoy and Swatow 16th Aug., General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
 HELENE, German str., 930, J. Jørgen, 17th Aug.—Toumou 13th Aug. and Hoitow 16th Aug., Coal and General—Jørgen & Co.  
 IDOMENUS, British str., 4,390, H. Nish, 17th Aug.—Pechow 15th Aug., General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 ICHAKA, German str., 1,446, H. Eckhorn, 17th Aug.—Yangtze ports 18th Aug., General—Hamburg-American Line.  
 JAPAN, British str., 2,916, E. Martin, 16th August—Japan and Amoy 14th August, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 PAVEL ANDREJEFF, Danish str., 1,283, L. Tausen, 17th Aug.—Shanghai 13th Aug.—Tianjin 9th Aug., General—Geo. Mc Bain.  
 SUNGKIANO, British str., 1,035, G. H. Pennefather, 16th Aug.—Illois 13th August, Nil.—Butterfield & Swire.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
 17th August.  
 BEYLOE, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 FEICHUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 IDOMENUS, British str., for Singapore.  
 PAVEL ANDREJEFF, Danish str., for Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

17th August.  
 ANAMBA, Danish str., for Hangkow.  
 ANDRE HICKMERS, German str., for Swatow.  
 BOURTON, French str., for Saigon.  
 CEYLON, British str., for Shanghai.  
 CHINKIANG, British str., for Chinkiang.  
 ECLIPSE, British ship, for Wlunpo.  
 ICHANG, British str., for Tsinan.  
 JAPAN, British str., for London.  
 PAKHOI, British str., for Canton.  
 PELEUS, British str., for Shanghui.  
 SILDEY, Norwegian str., for Sourabaya.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
 The British str. *Sungkiano* reports: Light S.W. winds and fine weather.  
 The British str. *Idomenus* reports: Light S.W. breeze and clear weather throughout.  
 The British str. *Hawking* reports: Light variable airs and calms and fine clear weather.

**VESSELS IN DOCK.**  
 17th August.  
 ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Kecong.  
 KOWLOON DOCKS.—Hau Kwong, Lanchezan, Tepla, Nord, Wingchau, Chan Wai, Tak Hing, Zafra, Cosmopolitan Dock.—Kalgang.

**VESSELS ON THE BERTH**

## ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship  
 "HAICHING." Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M., instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 17th August, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE, NORDBUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
 JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHEEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. On TUESDAY, the 22nd August, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND," Captain Leuz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Liner can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 26th July, 1905. [1765]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MAESEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship "SYDNEY," Captain Combe, will be despatched for MAESEILLES on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, at 1 P.M.

Passenger tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports. Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:  
 SS. "ARMAND BEHIC" ... 5th Sept.  
 SS. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 19th Sept.  
 SS. "POLYNESIAN" ... 3rd Oct.  
 G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [2]

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "SAMIA," Captain Lundin, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 5 P.M. For Freight, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, 16th August, 1905. [1906]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR MAESEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "BENALARIG," Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [1828]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Howloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Howloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

**SECTIONS.** 1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VEHICLE'S NAME	FLAG & BIG	DEATH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PAELING	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th Sept.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ANTERO	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th Sept.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ALCINOR	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th Oct.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	DIONE	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SYDNEY	Frenstr.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	BENALARIG	Brit. str.	—	—	G. LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 27th inst.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	—	P. Grosch	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Sanders	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Forck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ehlers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Doehren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SELESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Mader	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 18th Oct.
AUSTRIA	ACHILLES	Aust. str.	1 m.	Collodant	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 29th inst., P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	1 m.	PETERSON	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th Sept.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ST. HUGO	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 15th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ALBENGA	Brit. str.	k. w.	—	CARLOWITZ & CO.	About end Aug.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SIERRA BLanca	Brit. str.	—	PETERSON	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 20th Sept.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	VALDANIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Quick despatch.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	Hause	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Beetham, E.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 13th Sept.
VICTORIA (BC) SEATTLE & C. VIA JAPAN	HYADES	Am. str.	—	W. Davison, E.N.R.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	About 22nd inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI &c.	JASON	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wright	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 3rd Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ARAGONIA	Ger. str.	—	Schmidt	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Sept., at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI MON & KOREA	EASTELIN	Brit. str.	—	Ellis	MELCHERS & CO.	On 6th Sept., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI MON & KOREA	CEYLON	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. F. Lockstone, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI MON & KOREA	CHANGSHA	Dut. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th Sept.
TIENSIN	ESANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINN	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KIUTIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	WONGSAM	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SHANGHAI	CLARA JESEN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Bendixen	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	PAKHOI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
FOOCHEW, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TRIUMPH	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	About 24th inst.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PROTEUS	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PROMISE	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 20th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW	HALIMUS	Brit. str.	2 h.	—	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. J. Robson	TO-SUSS, 12 P.M.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
MANILA	CHIHLI	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUDWELL & CO., LIMITED	To-day, at 10 A.M.
MANILA & ILOILO	YUEN-SANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
MANILA	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Rodger	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 21st inst.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Notley	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.
SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA & SAMARANG	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	POOSHINO	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd Sept., at Noon.
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 2nd Sept., at Noon.
SAMBA	—	—	k. w.	—	—	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
Luhung	—	—	—	—	—	On 23rd inst., at 5 P.M.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## PORTLAND, OREGON

## OREGON RAILROAD &amp; NAVIGATION CO.

## OREGON RAILROAD &amp; NAVIGATION CO.

## STEAMSHIP

## TONS CAPTAIN TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON

"ARAGONIA" 5,198 Schmidt September 1st, 1905.

"NICOMEDIA" 4,370 Wiesemann September 26th, 1905.

"NUMANTIA" 4,370 Feldmann October 14th, 1905.

"ARABIA" 4,483 Metzschin November 7th, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and a United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, ACTING GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1905.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

## VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1905. About

"ST. MUGO" ... 15th Aug.

"SHIMOSA" ... 27th Aug.



## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The s.s. *Ernest Simons*, with the French mail of the 21st July, left Singapore on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 22nd inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 17th June.

Mails for CANTON, SANSIJIU and WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. On Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.

The s.s. *Wingchuk* will not run to Macao until further notice.

Mails for NANTAO, SANJUE, KONGMOON, KUSCHUK, SAMSHUI, WUCHOW and CANTON are closed every weekday, at 5 a.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.

No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PER	DATE
Hainan		
Swatow		
Yap, Saipan, Ruk, Ponape, Kusins, Jalin, Butaritari, Tarawa, Ocean Island, Nauru and Sydney		
Singapore, Surabaya and Samarang		

ANJOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO. Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA via TUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao

Shanghai

Manila

Swatow

Amen, Foochow and Tamsui

Swatow and Shanghai

Kobe

Singapore

Manila and Iloilo

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Herberthofe, Mafra, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne

EUROPE, &c., INDIA via TUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Manila

Shanghai

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.). Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Singapore and Calcutta

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama

Tientsin

Swatow, Wo-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin

Manila

EUROPE, &c., INDIA via TUTICORIN. (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

The Parcel mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 25th inst.

Manila

Kobe, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver.

**NOT MONEY LETTERS.**—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered Letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such letters (Postal Guide, 120.)

**LOCAL DELIVERIES.**—Separate boxes have been provided for posting Correspondence for the Town, Newloon, and the Peak. The Boxes are under the Window at the East end of the Verandah on Queen's Road.

## TO-DAY.

Extraordinary general meeting of the Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd., noon.

Fitz Gerald Bros' Circus, Causeway Bay.

## TO-MORROW.

Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.

Ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, noon.

Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. V. I. Remondos, 2.30 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

17th August.

On LONDON.— Telegraphic Transfer ..... 111/2 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 111/2 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 111/2 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 111/2 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 111/2 Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight/111/2

On PARIS.— Bank Bills, on demand ..... 342 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 245

On GERMANY.— On demand ..... 197

On NEW YORK.— Bank Bills, on demand ..... 463 Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 474

On BOMBAY.— Telegraphic Transfer ..... 143/2 Bank, on demand ..... 143/2

On CALCUTTA.— Telegraphic Transfer ..... 143/2 Bank, on demand ..... 143/2

On SHANGHAI.— Bank, at sight ..... 712 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72

On YOKOHAMA.— On demand ..... 944

On MANILA.— On demand—Pesos—944

On SINGAPORE.— On demand ..... 83 p.c.p.m.

On BATAVIA.— On demand ..... 153

On HAIPHONG.— On demand ..... 143/2 P.M.

On SAIGON.— On demand ..... 143/2 P.M.

On BANGKOK.— On demand ..... 62

GOVERNMENT'S BANK'S Buying Rate ..... 10.30

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..... 54.20

BAB SILVER, per oz. ..... 273

## OPIUM.

Quotations are— Allow no. to 1 catty. Malwa New ..... \$1200 to — per pound.

Malwa Old ..... \$1280 to —

Malwa Old ..... \$1340 to —

Malwa V. Old ..... \$1400 to —

Persian fine quality ..... \$1050 to —

Persian extra fine ..... \$1120 to —

Patau New ..... \$1140 to — per chest.

Patau Old ..... \$1073 to —

Bennars New ..... \$3 to —

Bennars Old ..... \$1055 to —

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Ernest Simons* left Singapore on the 15th Aug. at 4 p.m. for this port via agea.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 17th August.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shnai.	\$125	\$915, sellers London, 450.
A. Shavers	25	\$38, buyers
Bell's Automobiles E.A.	125	\$7, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$17.5.
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10.
China Provident	\$10	\$9, sellers & buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewe.	50	\$14, 50.
Hongkong	50	\$144, buyers
International	75	\$45, buyers
Lau Kong Mow	100	\$60, buyers
Soyoung	50	\$180, buyers
Dairy Farm	50	\$17, sellers

COTTON MILLS—	EW.	HONGKONG & SHNAI.
Ewe.	50	\$14, 50.
Hongkong	50	\$144, buyers
International	75	\$45, buyers
Lau Kong Mow	100	\$60, buyers
Soyoung	50	\$180, buyers
Dairy Farm	50	\$17, sellers

DOCKS AND WHARVES—	HONGKONG & SHNAI.
Fairhaven, H. & Co.	100
H. & K. Wharf & G.	50
H. & W. Dock	50
New Amy Dock	63
Shan & H. Wharf	100

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